

(From the Spectator, May 30.)

And first we may at once say that we at least have never been behindhand in pleading for the strengthening of that real bond between England and her colonies;—a bond not chiefly of material interest, but of common purposes and hopes, rendered possible by a common history and common memories,—the depreciation of which by English politicians, our Australian Colonies are asserted by our correspondent to take so much to heart. The accusation against us has always been that we struggle too eagerly for Imperial ideas, that we estimate too highly the value of national strength, unity, and organisation, and are prepared to sacrifice too much of material advantage to these unselfish ends. If, therefore, the extravagant delight in Prince Alfred which seems to be shown at the Cape and the Australias is fairly to be referred to attachment to the unity of the Empire, we certainly should be the last to throw cold water upon it. It is probable, indeed, that we had not fairly estimated this element in the excitement which was shown on Prince Alfred's arrival, or in the grief which was displayed when the inhospitable assassin attempted his cruel and treacherous deed. So far as this is so, we are very glad to be corrected. If Prince Alfred were regarded as a personal equivalent of the national flag, a personal emblem of the unity of the Empire, the antipodes, and the other English people, we should be the last to undervalue the regard and the spontaneous emotion of welcome with which he was received, and of the burst of passionate grief with which the attempt to murder him was execrated. But then how far is this true? We are happy to believe our correspondent's representation that it has much more truth than we supposed when writing last week. Still the test of love for the national unity is not the ebullition of excitement at the sight of a Royal personage, nor even of horror, resentment, and indignation when his hands are held up against him; but the fidelity with which those traditions and principles, by the strength of which the Empire has become noble and great, we assure them we have grown great by sobriety, by temperate regard for the rights of the subject, by steadily resisting the childish impulse to prostrate ourselves before Royal names, by the calmness of our leading men amidst great excitements, by resisting the fascination of those insane remedies which are worse than the disease, by keeping our respect for law far above our respect for persons, by not being liable to defend our liberty even when liberty happens to be licensed. We assert that if the Imperial unity meant anything, it must mean a common attachment to the highest principles of English government; that it could not exist when those principles are in peril, by adhering to the traditions and purposes which have made the Empire, that it can never be shown by hysterics over the mere symbols of unity combined with unfaithfulness to all the convictions which have made the love of unity sacred. Now, when our correspondent "Z." says "the Judges are not likely to allow the Act [the Treason-Felony Act] to be enforced in an improper manner; the intention is obvious enough, and the blunders will probably have to be a harmless surplussage," we cannot help saying, with every respect to him, that he talks absurdly. The law is in his power has a Judge when a person is found guilty of a crime defined by statute, beyond the power to enforce the minimum penalty which that statute imposes? When an Act denounces a penalty of *not less than seven years' penal servitude* for even proposing a peaceful and friendly separation of the Australian colonies from the British Crown,—what possible power has a Judge in the matter, except to see that prisoner is convicted on good evidence of the offence, and to keep the penalty down to this merciful minimum of *only seven years*? Our correspondent talks of *blunders* and at random when he speaks of the Judges *not allowing* the mischief of such an Act as this. Moreover, if the Attorney General and the legal officers of the Government shared the insanity, what is to show that the Judges would be free from it? Of course our correspondent may say that the Act will be repealed or amended before the Royal Assent to it can be refused. We hope it will be so. But if so, what does that mean, except that the delirium caused by the presence of a Prince of the Blood has carried the colony away into an act of legislation which it immediately perceives to have been, not true, but false to those principles of Imperial unity and constitutional tradition to which our correspondent affirms, the Australian colonies are so profoundly attached. We are too conscious of our own English shortcomings in our treatment of the colonies to feel inclined to reproach them with the lowliness of their constitutional loyalty,—but we must say that if Victoria would show herself a little less disposed to cheat the Legislative Council of its just constitutional prerogatives by a piece of administrative legerdemain which it is not easy to characterise politely at all, or at all events would be a little more moderate in her outcry against the Home Government for disapproving this discreditable intrigue, we could spare a good bit of the effusion of feeling over Prince Alfred and still be a good deal more profoundly than we are in her loyalty to the principles of English liberty. South Wales would show a little more jealousy for the principles of English liberty, we could have spared some of her demonstrations of praiseworthy passion at the great crime attempted on her shore, and yet accepted far more easily our correspondent's rationale. Loyalty does not

POPE, in a message in one of his letters quoted by Mr. Friessl and the title-page of the present work, said, "The old project of a window in the bosom, to render the soul of man visible, is what every honest fellow has a manifold reason to wish for." We are not quite so sure of it, for even your honest fellow has sometimes thoughts in his heart which he would not care to show to all the world. None of us are so perfect as to be able to dispense with that convenient power of reserve which belongs of right to all. If such a window really existed, we should find it necessary to keep the blind down and the curtains drawn not unfrequently; which would, of course, indeed, render probably less performed for, by a waistcoat and a window closing; for Moses, when he made to Jupiter that notable proposal to which Pope alludes, contemplated the continued existence of man as he then beheld him, fresh from his creation, and did not foresee the arrival of a time when E. Moses and Sons, tailors and general outfitters, would become a power in the State. The window suggestion, therefore, is impracticable, and we must rest content with those glimpses into the interior of men's bosoms which are afforded by the penetration and intuitive knowledge of poets, dramatists, and novel writers. Mr. Main Friessl has determined upon opening a good many inside windows into the society of men who are surrounded and shrouded up what is going on within. Several years ago, while he was yet in his sallet days of authorship, he wrote a book called "Houses with their Fronts Off," and in the work now before us he returns to the same idea. To remove the outside screen, and reveal the inner life—not in the metaphysical German sense of that phrase, but in the matter-of-fact

or Charles Warren, and we pretend to laugh at the fashionable art of Chalon. Well, I give Chalon, R.A., up; I, for one, will not do so. I have a notion that it is in the belief that the artists I speak of will never make half so respectable an appearance as he, after the hot season of fashion has passed over, with all the conceit and self-assertion which now so admirably distinguish them. I must say, however, that the poor devils owe it to their injudicious admirers. The common quotation—whence proceeding the notion of the artist's humbug—'from Canning's friend—'I save me from my friends,' would certainly sound well in the mouths of the vast majority of the spoilt and petted artists of the day.'

'* Poor things, poor things,' said Scumble, in a burlesque humour. 'Of course they are much to be pitied; however, they make plenty of money.'

'* There you go,' retorted Carey, pursuing his tirade; 'plenty of money. Yes, I know that the artist class, or a vast inefficient brazier, or a lucky clergyman, who pleases a patron, will make five times the money of a first-rate author; especially if that author be not a man of business. But all art suffers from

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IMPORTANT SALE.

THE ORANGE BANK ESTATE.
BOURKE-STREET, BARRY HILLS.
comprising **GRANGEHURST HOUSE** and about **TWO ACRES** AND **HALF AN ACRE** OF **TERRACES** of highly improved **GROUNDS**, extending from **BOURKE-STREET**, opposite **BAPTIST CHURCH**, to **DOUGLAS-STREET**, opposite the **SYDNEY COMMON**.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from **John Richardson**, (in consequence of his illness and departure from the colony), to sell by public auction, at the **Rooms, Pitt-street, MONDAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock.**

BOURKE-STREET, BARRY HILLS.

The house is a faithfully built family residence, of brick, painted and painted, on massive stone foundations. It contains the following accommodation:—
Hall, 361 x 7
Dining-room, 24 x 15, with spacious bay window
Breakfast room, 24 x 15
Library or breakfast room, 17 x 11
Nursery and bedroom, 25 x 12, with bay window laid on
Large bedroom, 24 x 16, ditto
Three smaller bedrooms.
Bath and a pantry with wardrobe with large cooking range, servants' room, laundry, dairy, wine cellar, and store room.

The outbuildings, enclosed by a court yard, are numerous and extensive. They comprise a range of brick-built premises, on stone foundations, containing stables, with 11 bays, well fitted stalls, coachhouse, groom's room, harness room, and carriage house, with a carriage shed, &c. Also, large enclosed shed, 130 feet in length.

Grange Bank is a highly finished family residence in a commodious and airy position, with a large and very desirable family convenience.

The **GROUNDS** contain an area of **TWO ACRES AND HALF AN ACRE**, and comprise **TWENTY-NINE PARCELS**, having the following frontages:
171 feet to Bourke-street,
173 feet to Dowling-street.

Depth 678 feet.
They are subdivided into avenue and carriage drive to the house, shrubbery, flower garden, ornamental grounds, and orchard, with a small paddock with cow-house, having water laid on, &c.

The soil is good black loamy sand, and the flourishing growth and appearance of the ornamental trees and green lawns are a sufficient guarantee of its richness. The whole is luxuriant in verdant lawns, exuberant shrubberies of fine old overhanging trees, tastefully laid out walks, and well-contrived and designed ornamental plantations.

The position of **Grange Bank** is elevated and healthy, and affords a view of the extensive grounds in front of the estate and the well-known nurseries and gardens of Messrs. Opposite and Sons, and at the rear opposite to the **Sydney Common**, where the houses are rapidly being built. A considerable portion of the grounds, if desired, could be subdivided, and would realise a capital price in the market, leaving ample space of one acre (including the garden and about the house) for the building of a superior property. Full particulars can be obtained on application to **JOHN DAWSON, Solicitor, Pitt-street.**

Terms at sale.

CARGO TO VIEW can be examined on application at the **Rooms.**

TERMS.—Half of the purchase money may remain secured on the property, at 5 per cent. per annum.
Plan on view at the **Rooms.**

BOURKE-STREET, BARRY HILLS.

BRICK-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 433.
Bourke-street, a few yards above the Congregational Church, and opposite Short-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the **Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th August, at 1 o'clock.**

A piece of land, having a frontage of 16 feet to Bourke-street, with a depth of 100 feet, extending to Little Bourke-street, immediately opposite Mr. Kew's property, which is a brick dwelling-house, No. 432. Bourke-street, built of brick on stone foundation, containing 4 rooms, with yard, &c., at the rear.

A capital small city investment in a popular position, and one of the best in Bourke-street, and surrounded by superior properties. Full particulars can be obtained on application to **JOHN DAWSON, Solicitor, Pitt-street.**

Terms at sale.

FORBES and ANN STREETS.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Our Two-story Stone-built House, Nos. 175, 181, 183, and 185, in Forbes-street, of 2½ acres of land, at a few yards above William-street, and immediately below **BARHAM HILL**, the property of the **Hon. E. DEAS THOMSON, Esq.**

THREE HOUSES, Nos. 175, 176, and 177, FORBES-STREET, and Nos. 181, 183, and 185, of TWO-STORY HOUSES, No. 26, ANN-STREET.

FOR POSITIVE SALE
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instruction to sell by public auction, at the **Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock.**

LOT 1.—All that piece of land, having the following frontages:—
To the **FORBES-STREET**, of 2½ acres of land, at a few yards above William-street, and immediately below **BARHAM HILL**, the property of the **Hon. E. DEAS THOMSON, Esq.**

LOT 2.—All that piece of land having the following frontages:—
78 FEET 6 INCHES TO **FORBES-STREET**, and
51 FEET TO **ANN-STREET**,
together with the **FORBES-STREET** and **ANN-STREET** frontages, with the following accommodation:—
Nos. 175, and 176, each 4 rooms and kitchen, with yard, &c.
No. 177, verandah 5 rooms, and kitchen, with yard.
ONE TWO-STORY HOUSE, No. 26, ANN-STREET, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, and collar, with yard, &c.

Realising a rental of £117 per annum.

The above are in a good elevated position, a few yards from William-street. They will be positively sold by the mortgagee, and are a desirable investment for capitalists seeking eligible city investments is requested.

Title unquestionable.
Full particulars can be obtained on application to **WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., Solicitor, Pitt-street.**

Terms at sale.

Drapery, Dress, and Manchester Goods,
Furniture, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.

Day of Sale—**WEDNESDAY, 5th August,**
At 11 o'clock.

M. R. SAMUEL JAY has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his **Rooms, Bank Chambers, 10th August, at 1 o'clock.**

37 packages new drapery, &c.
Terms, liberal.

FOR SALE.

THE ABIGAILANTINE OVALE, 223 tons register, for AUCTION, at the AUCTION ROOMS, COLLINS-STREET, MELBOURNE, ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th current, at 12 o'clock noon.

This is a splendid order, just arrived from Liverpool, United Kingdom, and now discharging cargo at Melbourne Wharf; carries about 420 tons of coal; draught of water, 11½ feet; shaft without ballast.

For further particulars apply to **W. L. BARNES, Collins-street, Melbourne; or COWAN and CO, 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.**

JAMES LAWRENCE will sell by auction, on **WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, at 1 o'clock noon,** the following property:—
The fine flat sailing brig **"MAGNET,"** 152 tons register.
She carries a large cargo, with light draft of water, in first-rate order, and is well fitted for service.
For further particulars inquire of **ELDRIDGE and PFENDE, 17, Church-lane.**

In the Windsor District Court.
No. of Plaintiff, 100; No. of Warrant, 27 of 1868.

GEOSEPH ONUS, Plaintiff; and THOMAS KEARNS, Defendant.

ON MONDAY, the 10th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to a writ of fieri facias, issued in this cause, unless the same be produced, the following property, to-wit:—
All those two allotments or parcels of land, numbered respectively 4 and 5 of section 23, situate in the town of Richmond, in the county of Cumberland, and in the City of New South Wales, containing respectively 1 rood and 37 perches, and 1 rood and 39 perches, bounded on one side by March-street, on the back by Bourke-street, on the other side by a lane, and on the remaining side by Witney's allotment, numbered 3, or so much thereof which the said 4 and 5 are situate in the County of Cumberland, either at law or in equity, assigned or disposed of, will be sold by public auction, at the Court House, Sydney, on **WEDNESDAY, the 12th current, at 12 o'clock noon.**

